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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/627,345	07/25/2003	George R. Borden IV	7146.0153	2320
47915	7590	01/23/2006		
CHERNOFF, VILHAUER, MCCLUNG & STENZEL, LLP 1600 ODS TOWER 601 SW SECOND AVENUE PORTLAND, OR 97204			EXAMINER ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 01/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/627,345		BORDEN, GEORGE R.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Michael Roswell		2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed 20 October 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 11, 12, 15, 19-22, 25, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Vallone et al (US Patent 6,642,939), hereinafter Vallone, and Peterson et al (US Patent 5,652,714), hereinafter Peterson.

Regarding claim 11, Vallone teaches a first input for navigating upward through a hierarchical structure, a second input for navigating downward through the hierarchical structure (both taught as the use of a remote control of Fig. 14 for navigating a displayed list upwards and downwards, at col. 15, lines 32-46, the lists being displayed in Figs. 16-19), a first aural signal associated with a first input having a first characteristic indicating to a user upward navigation through the hierarchical structure, the first characteristic independent of the set of data from which upward navigation commences, and a second aural signal associated with a second input having a second characteristic indicating to a user downward navigation through the hierarchical structure, the second characteristic independent of the set of data from which downward navigation commences (taught as the generation of transitional sounds in response to a user navigating the interface with the remote control, at col. 24, lines 49-55, and col. 8, lines 37-40).

However, Vallone fails to explicitly teach the second characteristic being audibly different from the first audio characteristic, both signals being from an arbitrary data point.

Peterson teaches a mechanism for manipulating transient events within a multimedia product, similar to the transition events of Vallone. Furthermore, Peterson teaches assigning sounds to "next state" and "previous state" tools, at col. 27, lines 31-35 and lines 43-52. It is well within the bounds of Peterson to assign the same sound to all "next state" tools and the same sound to all "previous state" tools.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vallone and Peterson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the transitional sounds of Vallone to include the differentiation between "next state" and "previous state" transitions and their associated sounds, as taught by Peterson.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of allowing a user to easily identify which direction navigation is taking place within the hierarchy.

Regarding claim 12, Vallone teaches the first and second inputs being respective buttons, taught as the use of the buttons on a remote control for navigating the user interface, at col. 8, lines 37-40.

Regarding claim 15, Vallone teaches a third aural signal indicating to a user that an outer boundary of the hierarchical structure has been reached, taught as the generation of a warning sound that indicates to a user that they have attempted an action that is not allowed, such as moving the highlight bar to an area that does not exist, at col. 24, lines 49-55.

Regarding claim 19, Vallone teaches organizing the collection of data into a plurality of levels, each level including an associated hierarchical structure, taught as the navigation by the user through multiple interface levels, at col. 15, lines 32-46, and seen at Figs. 16-19.

Regarding claim 20, Vallone teaches including a third aural signal indicating to a user navigation to a different level, taught as the generation of transitional sounds in response to a user navigating the interface with the remote control, at col. 24, lines 49-55, and col. 8, lines 37-40, the levels being shown at col. 15, lines 32-46.

Regarding claim 21, Vallone teaches a first input for navigating from a current level to a sublevel of the current level, a second input for navigating from a current sublevel to the level (both taught as the use of a remote control of Fig. 14 for navigating a displayed list to different levels, using the "left" and "right" buttons, at col. 15, lines 32-46, the lists being displayed in Figs. 16-19), a first aural signal associated with a first input having a first characteristic indicating to a user navigation from a current level to a sublevel of the current level, the first characteristic independent of the set of data from which level navigation commences, and a second aural signal associated with a second input having a second characteristic indicating to a user navigation from a sublevel of the current level to the current level, the second characteristic independent of the set of data from which sublevel navigation commences (taught as the generation of transitional sounds in response to a user navigating the interface with the remote control, at col. 24, lines 49-55, and col. 8, lines 37-40).

However, Vallone fails to explicitly teach the second characteristic being audibly different from the first audio characteristic, both signals being from an arbitrary data point.

Peterson teaches a mechanism for manipulating transient events within a multimedia product, similar to the transition events of Vallone. Furthermore, Peterson teaches assigning sounds to "next state" and "previous state" tools, at col. 27, lines 31-35 and lines 43-52. It is

well within the bounds of Peterson to assign the same sound to all “next state” tools and the same sound to all “previous state” tools.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vallone and Peterson before him at the time the invention was made to modify the transitional sounds of Vallone to include the differentiation between “next state” and “previous state” transitions and their associated sounds, as taught by Peterson.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of allowing a user to easily identify which direction navigation is taking place within the hierarchy.

Regarding claim 22, Vallone teaches the first and second inputs being respective buttons, taught as the use of the buttons on a remote control for navigating the user interface, at col. 8, lines 37-40.

Regarding claim 25, Vallone teaches a third aural signal indicating to a user that an outer boundary of the hierarchical structure has been reached, taught as the generation of a warning sound that indicates to a user that they have attempted an action that is not allowed, such as moving the highlight bar to an area that does not exist, at col. 24, lines 49-55.

Regarding claim 29, Vallone teaches organizing the collection of data into a plurality of levels, each level including an associated hierarchical structure, taught as the navigation by the user through multiple interface levels, at col. 15, lines 32-46, and seen at Figs. 16-19.

Regarding claim 20, Vallone teaches including third and fourth aural signals indicating to a user navigation upwards and downwards through the hierarchical structure, taught as the

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generation of transitional sounds in response to a user navigating the interface with the remote control, at col. 24, lines 49-55, and col. 8, lines 37-40, the levels being shown at col. 15, lines 32-46.

Claims 13, 14, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone, Peterson and Auflick et al (US Patent 6,820,238), hereinafter Auflick.

Regarding claims 13 and 23, Vallone and Peterson teach an aural user interface for generating aural signals in response to user navigation in various directions through a hierarchical structure.

However, Vallone and Peterson fail to explicitly teach the first and second inputs for such navigation being opposite sides of a rocker switch.

Auflick teaches a method for the navigation of a multimedia player with a hierarchical structure, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Furthermore, Auflick teaches the use of a directory rocker switch for navigating through the different directories in the hierarchical structure, at col. 3, lines 18-20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vallone, Peterson and Auflick before him at the time the invention was made to modify the aural interface of Vallone and Peterson to include the navigation by a rocker switch of Auflick in order to obtain a user interface that responds to user input by a rocker switch with aural output.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of the small size and ease of use afforded by a rocker switch.

Regarding claims 14 and 24, while Vallone, Peterson and Auflick have been shown to teach navigating an aural interface using a rocker switch, they both fail to explicitly teach continuous incremental navigation caused by constant depression of one side of the rocker switch. However, it is notoriously well known in the art to continuously navigate a list or hierarchical structure by way of constant depression of a button or switch, as such has been implemented in various remote controls, televisions, compact disc players, and the like. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of these teachings. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the aural interface of Vallone, Peterson and Auflick to include continuous navigation by way of constant button depression, for the ease of use provided by a single button press.

Claims 16 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone and Peterson.

Vallone and Peterson teach an aural user interface for generating aural signals in response to user navigation in various directions through a hierarchical structure. Vallone and Peterson fail to explicitly teach the first characteristic of a first aural signal being identical to the second characteristic of the second aural signal. However, it is notoriously well known in the art to output the same sound for similar navigational or scrolling functions, as is found in Microsoft Internet Explorer's "Back" and "Forward" buttons, and in the navigational directional pads for many cell phones. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of these teachings. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the aural interface of Vallone to include similar first and second characteristics for the first and second aural signals, respectively. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of

notifying the user that their selected action is of a common type with a similar action, such as back/forward and up/down navigation operations.

Claims 17, 18, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vallone, Peterson and McKiel, Jr. (US Patent 5,287,102), hereinafter McKiel.

Regarding claims 17 and 27, Vallone and Peterson teach an aural user interface for generating aural signals in response to user navigation in various directions through a hierarchical structure.

Vallone and Peterson fail to explicitly teach first and second aural signals having a location characteristic indicating to a user the relative position within the hierarchical structure of a selected data set.

McKiel teaches a method for aurally indicating user actions upon a hierarchical structure. Furthermore, McKiel teaches indicating to a user the relative position within the hierarchical structure of a selected data set, taught as the use of distinctive sounds or chords to notify the user of their location, at col. 5, lines 44-58.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Vallone, Peterson and McKiel before him at the time the invention was made to modify the aural interface of Vallone and Peterson to include the locational aural information of McKiel in order to obtain an aural interface capable of notifying to a user their location within a hierarchy.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of allowing a blind or visually impaired user to readily locate graphical elements on an interface. See McKiel, col. 3, lines 58-66.

Regarding claims 18 and 28, McKiel teaches the location characteristic of first and second aural signals being the frequency of the first and second characteristics, taught as the varying of sound output frequency based on the positional location of a user in a hierarchy, at col. 3, lines 57-65.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Michael Roswell
1/18/2006



CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER